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Japanese Photographers  
All kinds of Photographic  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos.  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

1918  
**Indian**  
MOTOR CYCLES  
41 h.p. 55 h.p. and 75 h.p.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery Dept.  
Phone 27.

No 17350

號一廿月八年八十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non-Asiatic or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH-BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUND AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.**  
£23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £4,000,000.  
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital £2,381,456.  
II—Fire Funds—£3,837,047.  
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,587,590.  
Sinking Fund Account £128,230.  
£23,970,367.  
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456.  
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593.  
Revenue Marine Department £37,239.  
Other Receipts £78,940.  
£5,339,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are safe and secure, the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.**

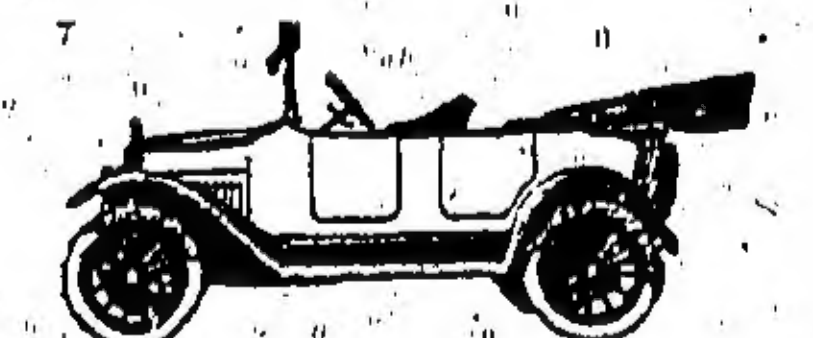
**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**TIME TABLE.**  
**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
4.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. every half hour.  
11 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

**SUNDAYS.**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

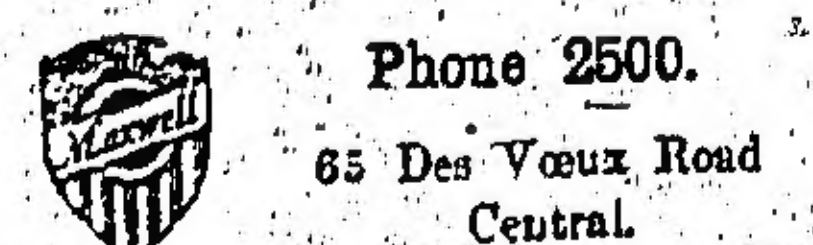
**NIGHT CARS on Week Days.**  
**SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.**  
At 15 minutes.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller's order representing Bank Note.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.**

## METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**  
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale  
at reasonable Price.  
Phone 2500.  
65 Des Voeux Road Central.



**TANG YUK** Dentist, successor of the late **SIEN TING**, 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DR. SHELDON'S GIN PILLS

FOR ALL  
**BACKACHE**

AND  
**KIDNEY TROUBLES.**

A concentrated (non-alcoholic) extract of the constituents of GIN, combined with other diuretics in pill form.

Price ... \$1.00 per Bottle

FROM THE

SOLE AGENTS:

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
TELEPHONE No. 16.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND  
**GRILL ROOM**

**J. H. TAGGART**  
MANAGER

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
**Mrs. BLAIR.**

## GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal banks. Hotel for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and clean linen.  
Cuisine under European supervision.  
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.  
For further particulars apply—  
**W. BARKER,** Manager.  
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
**ICE HOUSE STREET.**  
Under American Management.  
Minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.  
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.  
**CARLTON.**  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."  
**MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

**WILKINSON'S**  
ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

**SARSAPARILLA**  
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

THE SAFEST & MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR  
**WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD**  
Torpids Liver. Debility. Eruptions, &c.

**WILKINSON'S** INDISPENSABLE TO  
**SARSAPARILLA** ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary,  
Victoria Dispensary, & Queen's Dispensary.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONG KONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:  
—TELEGRAPHIC AD. —  
—TAIKOO DOCKYARD —  
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE —  
—TELEPHONE NO. 512 —

**BUY**  
**ST. ANDREW'S**  
**WAR BOND TICKETS**  
**TO-DAY.**

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

### PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
CABLE Laid 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**  
Hongkong, April 11, 1914.

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

ALLIES OCCUPY BAPAUME AND UOYON.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### BAPAUME TAKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.  
Reuter learns there is no change north of Bapaume.

We have taken Bapaume and reached the Bapaume-Beaulieu road and our troops are approaching the latter village.

We reached the high ground to the northeast of Beaulieu and have nearly reached Le Transloy.

Our patrols are reported to be in Les Beauls and Morval and to have taken Guinchy and Guillemont and reached the western outskirts of Maurepas.

### THE NEW LINE.

We have reached the Somme, between Peronne and Haplinecourt, from where the line follows the river from Cizancourt southwards to Roule-Grand, and thence past the Somme-Oise canal to Cochy and from there east of Beaulieu and Euvilly, following the canal from Cuetigny to Noyon, which the French have captured.

The French held Morlinecourt, east of Noyon, and are reported to have captured Juigny, but have lost Chavigny.

### OLD SOMME BATTLEFIELD.

ENEMY BEING FORCED OUT OF IT.

BRITISH OCCUPY BAPAUME.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
The successful attack since the 8th inst., delivered by the Fourth, Third and First British Armies rendered the enemy's positions on the old Somme battle-field untenable. The enemy has been forced on the whole front from Bapaume southwards to abandon, with great loss of prisoners, guns and material as well as killed and wounded, the ground which he gained at such heavy cost in March and April this year.

We have reached the west bank of the Somme, opposite Brie and Peronne and have captured Hein.

Northward of Hein we are advancing on the general line Combles-Morval-Beaulieu-Frenicourt.

Sharp fighting occurred on this front where we inflicted many casualties on the enemy who attempted to delay our progress.

The New Zealanders took possession of Bapaume this morning, driving out the enemy rearwards.

Northward of Bapaume the enemy is still endeavouring to maintain positions.

We, after hard fighting about Vraucourt, Ecoustain and Hendicourt-lez-Cugnicourt, progressed, taking many prisoners.

Northward of the Scarpe we re-established our positions on Green-land hill, from which enemy forced us back on the 27th inst.

We further progressed astride the Lawe river north of Bethune and eastward of Neppes Forest.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says: Low clouds and rain interfered with flying on the 28th we dropped six tons of explosives and fired many machine-gun rounds on enemy troops and transport in the battle zone. Aeroplanes at various points delivered small arm ammunition by parachute and destroyed two enemy aeroplanes.

Two British machines are missing. Our night-fliers dropped 11½ tons of bombs mainly on Cambrai junction and an aerodrome eastward of St. Quentin.

Special courses on Russian are to be started in every German university.

The Rhine cities no longer hold jubilee jubiles over the bombing of London and Paris. — *Dutton Herald*

### THE PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH ARMIES.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKING TO FACILITATE FURTHER RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 30.  
On Thursday evening Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphed:—

Today the Germans have been counter-attacking along the whole line. They are holding stoutly in many places with a view to further retirement at a favourable moment.

General Dubouche's army southward of Nesles is progressing in the region of Moyencourt and Brail, also towards and along the unfinished Nesles-Noyon canal.

General Humbert's army has captured Beaurains and Sernaize.

General Mangin's army is fixed by a long rampart of hills from Mont St. Simon to Channy. This army is firmly established on the Laffaux plateau. It has captured Tarteries and is close to Juigny.

The next step in the development of the battle depends upon the advance of the armies north of the Somme.

### FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

NOYON TAKEN BY SHEER FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 30.  
A French communiqué states:—  
During the day, we progressed in the region of the Canal-du-Nord which we skirt on its whole length, except towards Catigny and Sernaize.

We captured Bois-du-Quenoy, north-east of Euvilly and Beaurains.

Southwards, the battle became bitterly violent.

We carried Noyon by sheer fighting and reached the southern edge of Haplinecourt.

East of Noyon we gained a footing on the southern slopes of Mont St. Simon and took Leudrimart and Modencourt, and several hundreds of prisoners.

We crossed the Ailette between the Oise and the Aisne at several points north and south of Champs, and despite resistance, captured Cury and Pont-St. Mard.

**PROGRESS BY AMERICANS.**

LONDON, Aug. 30.

An American official communiqué states:—

North of the Aisne we progressed in the region of Juivincourt, despite strong enemy resistance.

Our patrols along the Vesle and in Woeuvre brought in prisoners.

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A wireless German official message states:—

We repulsed five English attacks between the Scarpe and the Sennes.

We three recaptured Bois-Notre-Dame but the enemy's evening attack retook it.

We repulsed seven attacks astride the Arras-Cambrai road and attacks southward of Croisilles and south-eastward of Morcy.

The enemy advanced beyond Donipierre, Belloy, Neels, Beaulieu and Suzy.

Noyon now lies in front of our battle-front.

**THE SILVER MARKET.**  
LONDON, Aug. 30.  
The silver market is quiet but steady.

(Continued on Page 57)



## INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE  
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE  
DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for  
account 1918 will be payable on  
THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918.  
Shareholders are requested to apply for  
Dividend Warrants at the Company's  
Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from  
SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to  
THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918.  
Such days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
General M. 100/11.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1918.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
an EXTRAORDINARY GEN-  
ERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-  
BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held  
at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Solicitors, Hongkong, on  
FRIDAY, the 30th day of September,  
1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon  
when the following Resolutions will be  
proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

(1) To consider, and if thought fit,  
approve the draft new Articles  
which will be submitted to the  
Meeting.

And in the event of the approval  
thereof with or without modifica-  
tion.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit,  
pass an Extraordinary Resolution  
to the effect:—That the new Ar-  
ticles already approved by this  
Meeting and for the purpose of  
identification and for the purpose of  
being adopted as the Articles of  
the Company, and that such Articles be and they  
are hereby adopted as the Ar-  
ticles of the Company to the exclusion  
of and in substitution for all the  
existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be  
passed by the required majority they  
will be submitted for confirmation at  
Special Resolutions to a Second Ex-  
traordinary Meeting which will be sub-  
sequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to  
may be inspected by any Shareholder of  
the said Company at the Company's  
Offices in Hongkong, or at the Office of  
Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Macfarlane,  
(the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's  
Building, Victoria, at any time  
between the hours of 10 a.m.  
and 4 p.m.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

## INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT (from 1st  
October) 3 or 4-roomed House on  
Higher Levels or The Peak.  
Apply to A. G.  
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1918. 700

WANTED.

TO RENT for six months from 1st  
October. HOUSE with six or more  
rooms on Higher Levels or The Peak.  
Furnished or unfurnished—latter  
preferred.  
Address: MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
P.O. Box No. 88.  
Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1918. 706

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,  
CANTON.  
East Parade Ground.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (DAY) Septem-  
ber 18th. Entrance examinations  
September 10th. Chinese Course, eleven  
years; English Course, thirteen years.  
Boarders Fees: Sixty to One hundred  
and eighty dollars per annum.  
Principal: MISS BENDELACK,  
M.A., D.F.

PEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE

OWING to Restrictions on the  
export of wire ropes from England  
the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED  
as from 1st SEPTEMBER, 1918.  
New Time Tables can be obtained  
from the Ticket Collectors or at the  
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1918. 707

## ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Telephone 230 & 153

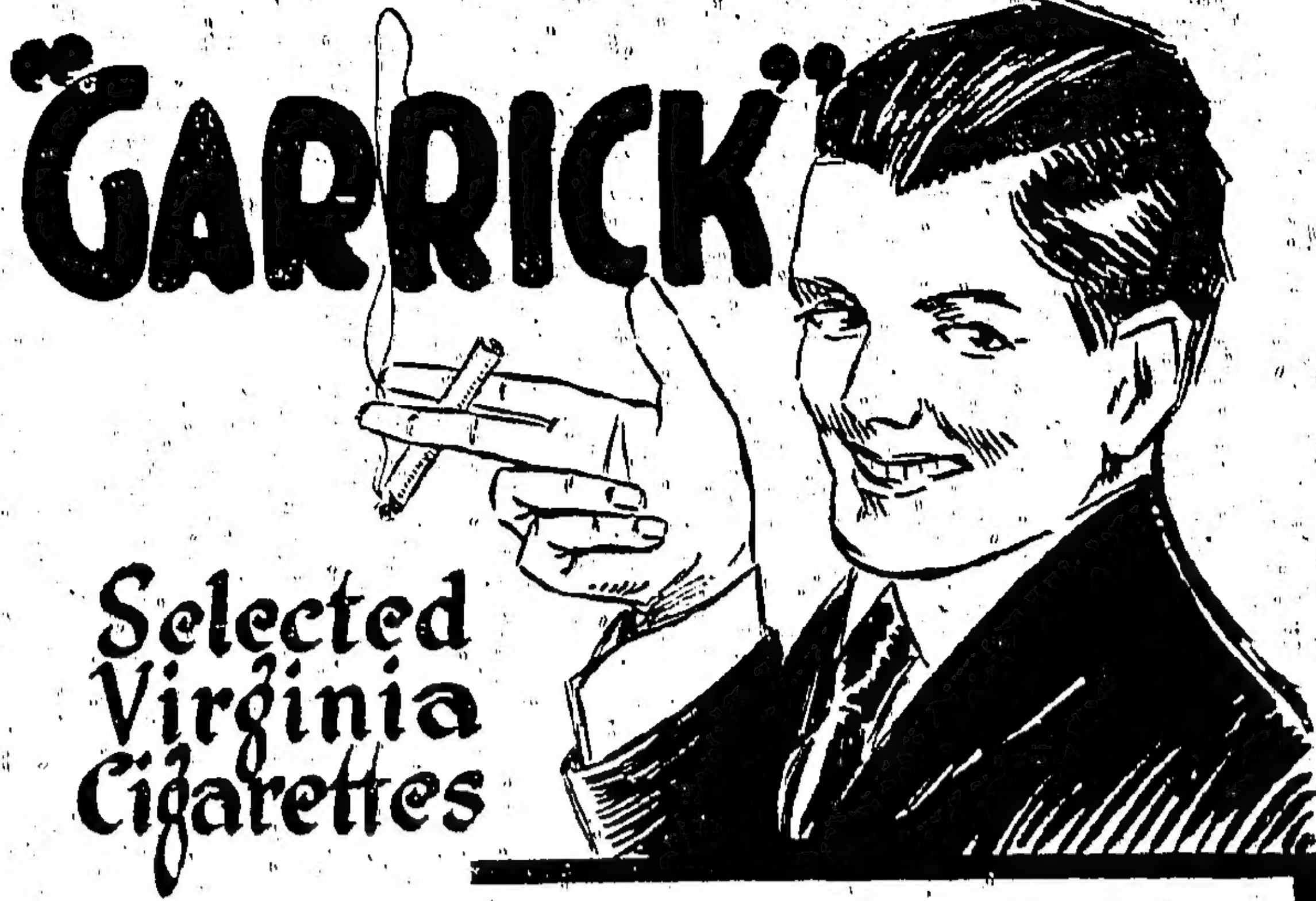
THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.  
HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



The only OPTICAL HOUSE  
in Far East  
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma  
at  
Panama-Pacific  
International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION  
All sorts of  
Frames, Lenses and Protection Glasses



Selected  
Virginia  
Cigarettes



EVERY VIRGINIA LEAF used  
in the manufacture of  
GARRICK Cigarettes is selected  
and blended by specialists,  
skilled in the art of their  
profession.

GARRICK Cigarettes are  
DISTINCTLY HIGH CLASS

## THE CHINESE AND THE FILIPINOS.

A new weekly bilingual (English and  
Chinese) paper has been started in the  
Philippines to advocate closer relations  
between the Chinese and Filipinos. Its  
title is "The Philippine Chinese Ad-  
vocate," and its opening page bears a  
cartoon depicting China and the  
Philippines stretching out a hand to each  
other across the China Sea.

The following interesting extract is  
taken from the article defining the  
mission of the paper:—

Even here in the Philippines we often  
hear of the charges made that the  
Chinese residents here are non-assimi-  
lable, that they can never be made  
Filipino citizens, and that as soon as  
they can accumulate some wealth they  
will send the money to their father-land  
thereby impoverishing the archipelago.  
Now as matter of fact, nothing can be  
farther from the truth than these  
groundless assertions. When a Chinese  
resident succeeds in accumulating some  
wealth here, he will invariably invest it  
in the country in the form of real  
estate, merchant-ships for inter-island  
trade, etc. In the development of  
Philippine commerce, the Celestials have  
played no minor role. They have  
fostered the exportation of native pro-  
ducts such as hemp, tobacco, and copra.  
They have furnished employment for  
the Filipino labourers, and contributed  
their full share to help the needy and  
the destitute. In their presence, then,  
a boon or a detriment to the Filipinos?

"That many great Filipinos—states-  
men, writers, jurists, and merchants—  
have Chinese blood running in their  
veins nobody can deny. That greatest  
man, that immortal patriot, Dr. Jose  
Rizal, is of Chinese descent, too. Many  
great Chinese merchants are born here,  
are citizens of the country, and are  
identified with the Filipinos in every  
respect. They share with the Filipinos  
even in their political and national  
aspirations. Many of the great strate-  
gists of the Philippine Revolution are  
Chinese, and great were their sacrifices  
for the land of their adoption. The  
Chinese here of the Revolution.  
General Pona, is said to have sold all his  
worldly possessions including those in  
China, in order to finance the Filipino  
insurgents. Instances after instances  
can be quoted where the Chinese  
residents have co-operated with the  
natives in the most fraternal spirit, but  
they are not necessary for our purpose.  
"The object of this weekly, then, is  
to present to the Chinese, and the  
Filipinos the real worth of the one to  
the other and to outline for them their  
mutual interests, whereby the two peoples  
can co-operate to their mutual benefit."

EIGHT-GUINEA SUITS IN  
AUSTRALIA.

COST STATED AT 25/-

THREE WEEKS' WEAR GUARANTEED.

At the Inter-State Commission in  
Sydney recently a witness, Mr. Isaac  
McKnight (President of the Master Tail-  
ors' Association), let some interesting  
light into the mysteries of tailoring.

There were certain firms, he said, who  
made a practice of selling a suit for  
eight guineas as a hand-made, first-grade  
suit, as it should be for that price; but,  
if they were out for a high profit, they  
got it made up in a factory for 21.5s.

"I know that is a fact," he said. "The  
public don't know what they are getting,  
and the tailor suffers, for if a man gets  
a garment that is no good it turns him  
against that tailor."

A suit worth 25s. 6d. to order would  
cost to make, if tailor-made, 24 18s. 10d.  
A firm of so-called tailors, advertising  
very largely, had a contract with a fac-  
tory for 21. 6s. 6d. for cutting, making,  
and trimming.

All that the shop does is to take the  
customer's measure, have a fit on, and  
deliver the goods. It may be only a  
shopman, not a tailor, who takes the  
customer's measure. There is no cutter  
in that sort of shop."

The commissioner elicited the fact that,  
provided a man pays wages according to  
the award, he could put as little work  
into it as he liked, and could sell it for a  
high price.

The commissioner remarked: "That is  
an imposition upon the public."  
In response to the commissioner's sug-  
gestion that in the public interest,  
there should be an announcement on  
every suit showing whether it was  
tailor-made or made in a factory, the  
witness replied that that would require  
legislation, but if it could be arranged  
would both approve of it.

In answer to Mr. Manning, the  
witness said that a customer getting a  
factory-made suit would discover the fact  
within three weeks. But there were, of  
course, certain big firms who did not  
deceive the public at all.

The Man Who  
Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
real rich red blood and  
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-  
giving, brain-nourishing,  
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES \$1.95 and \$3.25

## SIAM'S TRADE PROSPERITY.

The annual trade report issued by His  
Majesty's Customs, says the Bangkok  
Daily Mail, is always of great interest to  
business men and usually contains a  
good deal of information liable in one  
way or another to interest the general  
public. The report just issued for the  
years 1917-18 and 1918-19 is no exception to this general  
rule. The most salient feature of it, and  
the one which must strike everybody,  
is the "wonderful" way in which the  
volume of the trade of this country has  
been maintained, despite the prevailing  
war conditions. For example, adding  
the figures of imports and exports  
together, we get:

Year	Ton
1917-18	156,193,864
1918-19	206,306,171
1914-15	180,120,574
1915-16	181,425,260
1916-17	193,328,334
1917-18	220,572,668

The average, for the previous five years  
is Ton. 187,075,846, so that it is manifest  
that despite the inordinately unsettled  
conditions, the country has well held its  
own, so far as the value of its general  
trade is concerned, and we may  
safely assume that but for the  
general shipping shortage an enormous  
increase would have been shown. But  
as matters stand, last year shows the  
highest figures on record, both in Im-  
ports and Exports. In many cases the  
increase is due to the higher prices  
prevailing, but against this must be set  
the fact that the volume of trade was  
economically hampered both by the im-  
possibility of supply of various articles  
abroad and by shipping difficulties. At  
the same time, there was an increase of  
over six military tons over the pre-  
vious year in Imports and one of  
over two million tons in Exports, so  
that there is certainly every reason to be  
satisfied with the general results.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

**MONDAY,**  
the 2nd September, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at Victoria Club, Married Quarters, Top Flat,

THE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
therein contained.

Comprising:—Ballstand, Marble-top Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Bookcase, Upholstered Corner Seat and Ottoman Chairs, Overmantel, Double Bedstead, Wardrobe, Dressing Tables, Chest of Drawers, &c., Fender and Fire Braces, Sewing Machine, Bedroom and Entry Utensils, Glass and Crockery, Ware.

Also  
Piano made for the Climate (good condition) Shanghai Sunblinds, and a large number of Pot Plants, Stands, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view day of Sale.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1918. 705

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned), on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 3rd September, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,**  
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,  
As follows:—  
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
New Typewriters and Metal Baths and Encyclopaedia Britannica, 29 vols. (Practically new).  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1918. 709

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 3rd September, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street

AN ASSORTMENT OF  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,  
Comprising:—  
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Aug. 29, 1918. 710

**AUCTION.**  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

**FRIDAY,**  
the 6th September, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

About 200 Dozens  
ASSORTED GLASS WARE,  
Comprising:—  
Soda Tumblers, Tumblers, Sherry Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, &c., &c., &c.

10 Cases MARGARINE and  
SUNDY GOODS.

Terms:—Cash.

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Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1918. 714

**TO LET.**  
TO LET.

A GODOWN—Central District.

Apply to  
"THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD."  
Hongkong, July 28, 1918. 623

**TO LET.**  
HOUSES on Shaheen, Canton.

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**TO LET.**  
COMMERCIOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street.

Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shaheen, British Consulate.

For rent and further particulars apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
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Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 532

**TO LET.**  
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 603

**BANK**  
THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.  
(TAIWANESE).  
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.  
Capital Subscribed: Yen 30,000,000.  
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Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank. The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA,  
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
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Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 380

**JAPANESE MAKERS.**  
Every kind of Footwear

**MADE TO ORDER**

**CHERRY & CO.,**  
FREDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

**WHERE MONEY IN MADE.**  
MOHURS AND RUPEES AT THE MINT.

It is possible, perhaps, to attach too great importance to the metal and paper money in circulation in a country. Estimates of a country's wealth based largely or alone upon it might lead to some queer results. But it is still a fact that, granted a stable government and an active trade, the amount of currency in demand and the extent to which Government is meeting the demand are more than clues to the prosperity of a nation. In India, the need for metal coins, which varies as elsewhere with the fluctuations of trade, is enhanced over that of other countries by an almost passionate superstition in the metal coin as a repository of value. Added to this is the pernicious practice of hoarding coins. Hence the Indian Mints are much busier centres of activity than are perhaps the Royal Mints elsewhere in the Empire, or the Mints of other countries. And particularly busy is their present activity. Probably few people are aware of the fact that the Bombay Mint is the second largest mint in the world, Calcutta being the largest, and that the two Indian mints together turn out more coins than all the other mints in the Empire. This may seem incredible at a first glance; but when one considers that the two mints have to satisfy the demands for coinage of every variety, not only of the three hundred millions of India's inhabitants but also of Egypt, Persia, British East Africa, Mesopotamia, Mauritius and the Straits Settlements, and the further fact that in the more primitive lands such as India coins are necessary to a greater extent than in advanced countries where notes and cheques predominate, then the reason for the great output of India becomes more readily understandable. A visit to the mint in Bombay gives a much more vivid idea of the tremendous present demand in India for silver coins than does any mere recital of facts and figures in a book. To see the whole process of manufacture from ingot to shining coin conveys an impression of wealth equal to that produced by the fabuloid Mithras to hours of the number of coins which in a day's work are turned out by the mint, to multiply those by the number of working days in a year, to multiply those years into decades and to sum up in more figures the Niagara of coins which has tumbled from the busy machines of the mint in that time make the mind reel among colossal almost meaningless figures.

**TO LET.**  
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 603

**WAR FASHIONS.**  
Paris has discovered a new kind of blind alloy occupation for straw, which in its way is almost as interesting as the use to which the Germans are putting paper for the manufacture of clothes, mats, twine, and even sandwiches. But the French invention, as might be expected, is more dainty and more delicate. It takes the form of a wide scarf woven or plaited of very soft pliable straw, which is thrown all over a fairly bright crown and drawn together at one side on the brim in a loose sort of loop. As fashions simple in effect are the thing, we shall probably see these straw scarves here before very long.

A fashion we have ourselves invented is sensible, or seems to be. Jointed sandals have been made for children with a hinge in the sole under the roots of the toes, which divides the sole roughly into one-third front and two-thirds back. Sandals, by the way, are being worn by children this summer to a wider extent than ever before. They use up very little leather and adapt themselves prettily to the growing custom of letting little children run about stockless during the warm summer months.

**FOR A WEAK STOMACH.**  
As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when, consequently, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

**LIFE IN BELGIUM.**  
THE GERMAN TERROR.

The following account of the conditions of life in occupied Belgium today is by a well-known Brussels lawyer who recently succeeded in escaping from the country:—

I was lucky enough to succeed in crossing the wire and escaping from the country at the first attempt, but some of my companions had waited for months for a favourable opportunity and had to retrace their steps several times from the frontier to their homes or to some place of shelter, travelling by night only and carefully avoiding main roads. Many men of military age have been arrested in the frontier zone by German gendarmes, who cross-examine them and detain them on the least suspicion. Thirty per cent. only are able to reach neutral territory; the others are deported or imprisoned unless their names are already on the black-list of the German police. I know of some remarkable narrow escapes. A well-known Belgian magistrate, for instance, who passed the frontier almost at the same time as myself, was ordered to stop by a German sentry as he was engaged in crossing the wire. He preferred to take the risks of being sniped; a bullet grazed his head, another cut off one finger of his right hand, and the third went through his pocket. Another patriot, a Flemish merchant, who had been arrested for helping people to cross the frontier, had an extraordinary experience. The day before the trial he succeeded in climbing to the roof of the prison by means of a water-pipe. Having reached the street through a neighbouring house, he remained hidden for a month in a friendly house until the time when he could make good his escape. At the last moment, however, when all arrangements had been made for him, he decided that he could not leave the country before bidding a last farewell to his wife and children, and undertook a perilous journey to his native town. During his stay, there the Germans searched the house twice from top to bottom, but, thanks to his wife's presence of mind and courage, he was not discovered.

The man was at last induced by his friends to leave Belgium. He did so reluctantly, though a prompt execution would have followed his capture, and only, to quote his own words, to avoid "all these anxieties" to his wife.

**POLICE METHODS.**  
German pressure has become relentless. We are far from the time when von der Goltz promised to respect the people's patriotic feelings and when von Bülow tried artificially to provoke a resumption of the country's economic activity. Politically and economically the Belgians beyond the front have also to withstand a fierce offensive. The Germans are determined to plunder the country and suppress, at any price, all patriotic activity. Never has the secret police worked so hard. It is composed mostly of a crowd of German Jews and commercial agents who travelled all over Belgium before the war. A school has been opened in Brussels where, under the director of Herr Bergan, formerly chief of police in a large German town, these people are taught the various tricks of the trade. On the smallest pretext, a mere suspicion, an anonymous letter, etc., the most respectable citizens are arrested, imprisoned, and completely isolated. Some have never been examined, and are released after a few months' captivity without being allowed to know the cause of their arrest. Others are subjected to constant cross-examinations and sometimes to severe ill-treatment to force them to confess their supposed crime. The persons of Turahout, Antwerp, and Charleroi have been converted into torture chambers. At Turahout, a German officer named Elieger strikes the accused in the face with a whip. In Antwerp, the two brothers Meyer, and the director of the prison are the chief torturers. Several of their victims have become mad. If brute force fails, the Germans try to extract confession through false promises; as in the case of a citizen of Brussels who has been corresponding with his son at the front. His letters having been seized, he was solemnly promised that if he mentioned the name of the messenger the letter would not be presented. He was weak enough to speak, and his accomplice was condemned to eight months' solitary confinement. If this method fails, the examiners adopt stern means, depriving the prisoner of food, drugging him, or putting in his cell a spy in disguise who will try to gain his confidence. Sometimes even false documents are produced which are supposed to be signed by an accomplice and the prisoner is told that, his friends having confessed their crime, it is no use for him to resist any longer.

**ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.**  
The prisoners are overcrowded, three and four men being confined in a cell designed for one. The bedding is not changed for months and the prisoners receive one towel a month, which must be used for everything. Most of the food is unpalatable, and the prisoners—whether accused or convicted—are subjected to the worst ill-treatment. If they do no spring to attention before their guards, if they speak in the courtyard, if they turn their head when at attention they are mercilessly struck in the face. Sometimes, during the night, those who are condemned to deportation are warned to be ready to go in the early morning. If they shout with anger or even cry with anguish on receiving the news their guards rush in to the cell and knock them about until they fall senseless on the floor. This is not heard of, I have had the opportunity of

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By Appointment to  
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FINEST  
**MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS**  
A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.  
AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS  
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**Chlorodyne**  
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for  
**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**  
Acts like a charm in  
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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; always irritates the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cuts short all attacks of  
**FEVER, CROUP, AGUE, NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**  
The only Palliative in  
**NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.  
New Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Label.  
Sold by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/11, 2/6, 4/6.  
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meeting several trustworthy people who have been the "eyewitnesses" and the victims of such scenes, particularly in Antwerp.

As a lawyer, I am able to give some details of the sittings of the German Military Court. In Brussels, these sittings take place in a large room on the second floor of the Ministry of the Navy. The judges sit from 8 o'clock in the morning till late at night. The Public Prosecutor, after explaining the case in German, examines the German agents and the witnesses for the prosecution. The advocate, usually chosen by the accused's relations, has a most difficult and painful task, as he is not allowed to see the dossier and cannot even interview his client. He knows practically nothing of the case when he comes into Court, and has to improvise his defence during the proceedings. The accused is cross-examined in German, the questions being translated by an interpreter. The severity of the German judges is well-known. No week passes without three or four executions taking place. In Antwerp 24 people were recently condemned to death in one day.

The Germans themselves estimate at 100,000 a year the number of condemnations and fines inflicted on the Belgians. Though this figure is certainly below the mark, such persecutions only affect a minority and are not the worst evil which the people have to stand.

**A CLOSE CALL.**  
Any man who has served for a year or two in the front, line in France, remarks a London correspondent, has inevitably had one or two "close calls." To have your clothing shot through; grazing the skin, or your equipment shot off without any damage to the wearer, is quite a common experience. I met a sergeant of artillery the other day whose battery was covering the retreat of the Fifth Army on the Somme who had a bullet right through both breast pockets. But the most extraordinary case I have yet heard was told me by an R.A.M.C. captain some time ago. It is absolutely true. A battle-stained Tommy walked into this captain's advanced dressing station during the third battle of Ypres with a slight wound on the forehead. A bullet had struck this man's steel helmet in front just where the crown begins to curve out into the brim from the side. It travelled right round the inside of the helmet like a circus horse and the ring and came out of the hole of entry. The only injury to the man was caused by the base of the helmet catching his forehead as it was deflected on leaving the helmet.

**LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND**  
"Under Weight" a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

**WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND**  
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS  
Prices: 3/6 and 6/6

**BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS TO-DAY.**

**700 Children a Month!**  
THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND IN HOLLAND (under the Presidency of H. S. H. Princess A. de Ligne) brings SICK AND DEBILITATED CHILDREN FROM BELGIUM into Holland, clothes and feeds them, gives them medical care, and when restored to health has to return them to Belgium, for funds do not permit more. They deal with (about) 700 cases a month.

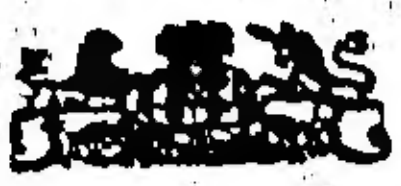
**WILL YOU NOT HELP WITH THIS GOOD WORK?**  
Remittances should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, "Working Men's Belgian Fund," 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.  
Barmarked "Belgian Children's Fund."  
(Registered War Charities Act, 1916).

**MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.**  
ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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**ALKALIES**  
JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING  
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 70% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.  
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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

THE Service Dollar Question came up again at the Legislative Council on Thursday, opportunity for comment being afforded by the vote approving of the recent gift of £300,000 to the Imperial Government for war purposes. After months of consideration the powers that be at Home last year agreed upon a scheme of payment which it was considered would go a long way towards removing the grievances of men in the Far East in the pay of the Imperial Government, but the steady rise in exchange which has continued since that scheme was adopted still leaves the Service men with a substantial grievance, which the public sentiment of this Colony desires to see remedied. We have never been able to understand the reluctance of the Home authorities to do the right thing in this connection. They do not seem to realise that while every penny rise in the exchange value of the dollar reduces the income of the soldier or the sailor in the Far East, it means at the same time a very substantial increase in the sterling amount of the Military Contribution which the Imperial Treasury receives from this Colony. As most readers are aware, this Colony, in common we believe with all Crown Colonies, pays a military contribution of 20 per cent. of the annual revenue. Prior to the outbreak of the war the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council endeavoured on more than one occasion to get a definite sum fixed as Military Contribution. The round sum of a million dollars a year was the amount favoured, and the exchange value of the dollar was then well below 2. A million dollars a year was considered by the Unofficial Members representing the community to be a handsome contribution. But the Government would not entertain the proposal to fix the sum, mainly, we suppose, because the Imperial authorities consider it desirable to have one method of levying the Military Contribution applicable to all Crown Colonies, therefore, the basis of the Contribution continues to be 20 per cent. of the annual revenue. Apart from the natural growth of the Colony adding to the increase of revenue, there has been new taxation in recent years, and the result of it all is that the Military Contribution of 20 per cent. of the annual revenue gives at the present time a sum approaching \$3,000,000 a year. The sterling value of the Colony's Military Contribution is to-day nearly five times what it was ten years ago. When it is realised how enormously the Imperial Treasury benefits by the great rise which has taken place in exchange while the income of Service men in the Colony at the same time diminishes by the same rise in exchange, the rank injustice involved is apparent. Both the Hon. Mr. Pollock and the Hon. Mr. LANDALE expressed themselves very strongly on the subject at Thursday's meeting of the Council and they voice the sentiments of the general public of the Colony on the subject. The unofficial members of the Council are asking that the Service dollar shall be fixed at 2/-—a not unreasonable thing to ask when all the circumstances are considered—and

the Hon. Mr. LANDALE went to the extent of saying that while they were all anxious to contribute as largely as possible to Imperial War Funds, he would not himself feel justified in voting for special contributions to the Imperial Government for war purposes until justice is done to the Service men here by fixing the Service dollar at 2/-. The public will share the hope expressed by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that the matter will be settled long before another vote is asked for. The men have a substantial grievance due to causes from which their Imperial paymasters are substantially profiting! That is the point that should be borne in mind, and one that makes it very difficult for the ordinary mortal to understand the hesitation shown in placing the Imperial Service men in the East on a basis of pay which as regards purchasing value will be equivalent to the pay received before the war and the great rise in exchange which has since taken place.

## MARINE COURT.

## TWO JAPANESE SHIPPERS FINED.

In the Marine Court this morning before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, G. Enuma, master of the s.s. *Senkai Maru* and S. Aoki, master of the s.s. *Kishan Maru*, were charged with that they did unlawfully enter the swept channel, at Waglan, whilst sweeping operations were in progress, on August 29.

James Brown, Gunner, R.N., stated that he was in charge of sweeping operations and was sweeping towards the Waglan entrance of the channel when he saw the *Senkai Maru* approaching. He blew blasts and the *Senkai Maru* proceeded seawards. He continued sweeping and after some time, the *Senkai Maru* and the *Kishan Maru* again entered the channel. He again blew blasts and signalled the ships to keep more to starboard. The signal was answered by the *Senkai Maru* and she stopped her engines, but the *Kishan Maru* only slowed down and took no notice of the signal. Complainant proceeded along side the *Senkai Maru* and asked her three times to keep clear of the sweepers. The *Senkai Maru* then went slowly ahead across the sweepers' course forcing the latter to manoeuvre to avoid a collision. Complainant then proceeded to the *Kishan Maru* and told the Captain to keep off, otherwise a report would be made to the Harbour authorities, but complainant was again compelled to manoeuvre to avoid a collision.

The Master of the *Senkai Maru* stated that he came into the channel at about 6.30, on the 29th inst. There was another steamer in the channel. He saw the sweepers a long distance off. A launch came alongside and signalled him and he obeyed by altering his course and then stopping his engines. The launch then told him to go ahead. He proceeded, keeping clear of the sweepers. His steamer was very slow. He went ahead full speed.

The Master of the *Kishan Maru* stated that he entered the channel at 6.30, on August 29. He saw some mine sweepers coming towards him. He saw a signal hoisted by a launch and he then stopped his engines. He was told to go ahead and keep clear of the sweepers, which he did. He followed the *Senkai Maru*. He passed the sweepers about 800 feet off.

After further evidence the Marine Magistrate said he found the charges proved against both Masters of causing inconvenience to the Naval launches in the execution of their duty and inflicted a fine of \$250 in each case, or two months' hard labour.

## BASEBALL SCANDAL AGAIN.

## MR. J. I. EZRA'S CHALLENGE.

## TO MR. MERRIMAN.

\$100,000 OFFER.

Following upon the expulsion of Mr. J. I. Ezra from membership of the Shanghai Jockey Club, the Stewards took up the case of Mr. F. S. Elias, and at a special meeting, the Stewards decided to suspend Mr. Elias for a year. The case of Mr. V. Gansburger did not come before the Stewards, but it is understood that the matter is under the consideration of the French authorities. Mr. Elias was also interrogated but the Stewards found no ground for action against him.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

## POLITICAL CRISIS AT PEKING.

## FALL OF CABINET EXPECTED.

[The "Chinese Mail" Service.]

PEKING, Aug. 30.

The controversy regarding the impending election of President is creating a very grave crisis. It is thought that it will bring about the resignation of the Cabinet. A certain political party has decided that Liang Shih Yi shall become Prime Minister.

A new development is that the Commanders at the front have replied to a message from the present Premier, (General Tuan Ki Sui) by enumerating a series of charges against the Cabinet and adding that they will not obey the Premier's instructions hereafter.

General Tuan Ki Sui realises it is impossible for him to regain his post and is now preparing to resign. The Ministers of the Army and Justice will also resign with the Premier.

General Nei See Chung advises the Premier not to resign and promises him the support of the Anhui men against the intrigues to encompass his downfall.

## MANCHURIAN TRAIN LOOTED.

PEKING, Aug. 29.

The *lungtung* have looted a train, three miles out from Changchun. The booty was worth about 50,000 Roubles.

## SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. It is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

POLICE RESERVIST'S  
DEPARTURE.

## FAREWELL PRESENTATION.

At the Police Reserve Club, yesterday evening, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.), presented C.S.M. Wilks, who is leaving for active service, with a cheque for fifty guineas contributed by the members of the Force. The majority of the members of the Police Reserve were present and several members of the Regular Force.

In handing the gift to Sergeant Wilks, Mr. JENKIN said he was performing a duty which he had performed a number of times, and that was to wish on behalf of the Police Reserve Force "God-speed" to one of their colleagues who was setting out to perform more useful functions on behalf of the Mother-Country. Mr. Wilks was going to England, under the name of a conscript. He did not think that that name would trouble Mr. Wilks, very much, because it could hardly be said that any man who went from the Colony in these days was a conscript in the sense in which that word should be used. If the word "conscript" had any meaning at all, locally, it should not be applied to the employees, but to the employers who had, by calling their employees indispensable, prevented them from going before that date and made them now go under that obnoxious description "conscript." It would be a matter of gratification to Mr. Wilks later on to look back and bear in mind that he was a member of an unique force, made up, as was well known locally, though not so well known out of the Colony, of members of every race in every station in life. It was a force also in which master and man were subject, to precisely the same discipline and were called upon to share equally in the same duties. As a policeman Mr. Wilks was not allowed to wear khaki, but that fact need not worry him, because, although the public took up an inconsistent attitude towards the Police in this Colony, freely criticising them at one moment and freely sympathising with them in the next, when they understood what their duties were, and though he was slightly biased in what he said, the men of the Police Reserve in the Colony had done as good service as any men who had done service since the war commenced. The Police Reserve were at first, and perhaps not without reason, taken as a joke, because, perhaps, of the many anecdotes which accompanied the bringing into force of a body of the "specials," but that period had long since passed, and he thought that the public had now recognised that they had acquitted themselves better than ever had been anticipated. Their relations with the regular Force pointed to the fact that they were appreciated and had rendered the services which were expected of them. The regular Police, they knew, were quite tolerant towards them, although, at the same time, perhaps, a little impatient—not unwarrantably so—with the auxiliary policemen and their ability, forgetting, of course, the fact that they had not been trained up to that profession. It was interesting to note that Mr. Wilks joined the Police Force three years ago because he was declared to be physically unfit for the Volunteers. He (Mr. Jenkin) did not care what was the reason for Mr. Wilks' joining, all he could say was that he knew that his brother Superintendent and Inspectors were glad to have got him. (Applause.) They had had a fair number of men from the Volunteers or the Defence Corps, and they appeared as though they were as conscientious as Mr. Wilks had been. He was sure that they could do with some more like Mr. Wilks. Every man who now left the Police Reserve was leaving a force the members of which were called upon to perform a live duty in this Colony. It was a matter of regret to him, although he did not know whether it was shared by anybody else—that further members of the Defence Corps had not seen fit to volunteer for the Police Force, though they had been specially invited to do so not only by the Government but by H.E. the Governor himself. It might be that they were willing to see the war through with the record of one hour's work a week to their credit. He was, of course, not referring to the men working the lights and the guns. Be that as it may, it was their business. It was well known that the Police wanted more men, and if they did not care to join he did not suppose anybody was going to force them to do so. He also wished to state that there was another class of men in the Colony who during this war had an opportunity to serve the Government—he referred to the members of the Portuguese and other races—who had not done so. They were earning their living in this Colony and were enjoying its hospitality and protection, and yet they refrained from giving five minutes of their time to the service of the Colony and from taking a share with their comrades who had been in the Force all these years. He took that opportunity of making those remarks because the circumstances were such that he thought it was high time that somebody said something to that effect, and it was his hope that possibly somebody more influential than himself would express more stronger views on that possible solution. In the police problem Mr. Jenkin wanted to state that Mr. Wilks had joined the force in March

1915, and had risen with rapidity to his present rank of Company Sergeant-Major. Although a young man, Mr. Wilks had taken up responsibilities which a few years ago would have been thought impossible for any man to take up, but this was an age in which young men had taken up such responsibilities with success. He had enjoyed a real popularity, and he (the speaker) could only say that Mr. Wilks had done real good work for the Police Reserve which was appreciated by every member of the Force, and that it was their hope that the fact that he had so served would stand him in good stead when he got Home. He had great pleasure in presenting that token of their appreciation and to wish him God-speed.

Mr. WILKS, replying, said that he had always endeavoured to do his duty to the Police Reserve and to the Government. He also wished to state that he was able to do so owing to the assistance and co-operation of not only the executive but of the men themselves. He thanked them sincerely for their present. He realised the undertaking for which he was going Home, and he assured them that he would endeavour to do his duty to his King and Country as he had conscientiously endeavoured to do it while in the Force. (Applause.) The ceremony was concluded by refreshments being served during which these present took the opportunity of offering personal felicitations to Sergeant Wilks.

UNIVERSITY OF  
HONGKONG.

## JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATION.

JULY 1918.

## BOYS.

1. Luk Kai-ling, Queen's College.
2. Mir Alim Khan, Queen's College.
3. Chan Kan-man, Queen's College.
4. Siu Ping-kong, Queen's College.
5. Chan Shiu-to, Queen's College.
6. Ip Kai, Queen's College.
7. Kung Nam-choon, Queen's College.
8. John Francisco Vieira Ribeiro, St. Joseph's College.
9. Chan Yung, Queen's College.
10. Leung Wah-ping, St. Joseph's College.
11. Antonio Mathias Gomes, St. Joseph's College.
12. Pun Ping-chung, Queen's College.
13. Ip Shiu-ai, Queen's College.
14. Leung Tung-shun, Queen's College.
15. Chow Fung-to, St. Joseph's College.
16. (Dist. in Chinese).
17. Anthony N. S. St. Joseph's College.
18. Tan Pui-shak, Queen's College (Dist. in Chinese).
19. Francisco Vicente Vieira Ribeiro, St. Joseph's College.
20. Lo Wai-sum, Queen's College.
21. Wong Chow-sai, St. Joseph's College.
22. Edward Michael Franco, St. Joseph's College.
23. Leonardo D'Almada e Castro, St. Joseph's College.
24. Jean Jacques Uhler, St. Joseph's College (Dist. in French).
25. Fung Ho-shun, Queen's College.
26. Michael Laureat, St. Joseph's College.
27. Pun Yu kwai, Queen's College (Dist. in Chinese).
28. Ho Man kai, St. Joseph's College.
29. Yung On-yin, Queen's College.
30. Charles Fan, St. Joseph's College.
31. Mendel Barwald, St. Joseph's College.
32. Marcio Nubla Ko Chung-fong, St. Joseph's College.
33. Lo Fook, Queen's College.
34. Louis Chan, St. Joseph's College.
35. Yung Shiu-shing, Queen's College.
36. Frank Wing Kwan-tse, St. Joseph's College.
37. Cheong Wai-lai, Queen's College.
38. Leung Tin-yung, St. Joseph's College.
39. Mak Shu-fan, St. Joseph's College.
40. Harvey William Knight, Diocesan Boys' School.
41. Philip Brookes Ramsey, Diocesan Boys' School.
42. Tsui Tsai-shun, Queen's College.
43. Kwok On, Diocesan Boys' School.
44. (Dist. in Arithmetic and Geography).
45. Ma Shiu-cheung, Diocesan Boys' School.
46. Arthur James Kent, Diocesan Boys' School.
47. Kip Jalenk, Diocesan Boys' School.
48. George Stephen Ford, Diocesan Boys' School.
49. Wong Sik-ching, Diocesan Boys' School.
50. John Linton, Diocesan Boys' School.
51. Wong Chuan, Queen's College.
52. Siu Ping-ho, Queen's College.
53. Edward Charles Fincher, Diocesan Boys' School.
54. Ip Ping-in, Queen's College.
55. Ng Lu-sai, Queen's College.
56. Hung Kam-sang, Diocesan Boys' School.
57. Douglas Samuel Green, Diocesan Boys' School.
58. Charles Frederick Gower Jackson, Diocesan Boys' School.
59. Ngan Chun-on, Diocesan Boys' School.
60. (Dist. in Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Book-keeping and Biblical Knowledge).
61. William James Howard, Diocesan Boys' School.
62. Chin Hin, Diocesan Boys' School.
63. John Graham Anderson, Diocesan Boys' School.
64. Leung Yu, Queen's College.
65. John Shea, Diocesan Boys' School.
66. Henry Fox, Diocesan Boys' School.
67. Pun Yuen-man, St. Stephen's College.
68. Li King-yun, Queen's College.
69. Yung Shiu-hong, St. Stephen's College.
70. Yau Ka Yang, Queen's College.
71. Tao Shiu-shung, St. Stephen's College.
72. Yik Tat-ting, Queen's College.
73. Chau Kwan-nin, St. Stephen's College.
74. Ma Hin-lee, St. Stephen's College.
75. Chan Wing-kong, Queen's College.
76. Hau Han-quan, St. Stephen's College.
77. Fung Pui-ying, Queen's College.
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79. Chung Ferman, Ying Wah College.
80. Chan Yuk-in, Queen's College.
81. Wai Pak-wing, Ying Wah College.
82. Kwok Chiu-hon, Queen's College.
83. Li Che-hong, Ying Wah College.
84. Fan Shiu-wai, Ying Wah College.
85. Chan Tat-ting, Ying Wah College.
86. Chan Sam, Ying Wah College (Dist. in Chinese).
87. Francisco Xavier D'Almada e Castro, St. Joseph's College.
88. Stanley E. Mitchell, St. Joseph's College.
89. (Dist. in Book-keeping).
90. Chan Kwai-pun, Queen's College.
91. Abdeley Tyndal, Mottahow Barmah, St. Joseph's College (Dist. in Book-keeping).

- 251 Zung Oong-kyung, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
- 252 Oong Seung-ung, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
- 253 Sung Zong-sun, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
- 254 Tsong Zung-kyun, Medhurst College, Shanghai.
- 255 Tsao Chiu-wan, Medhurst College, Shanghai.

## GIRLS.

- 301 Yuen Kwai-sun, Belilos Public School (Dist. in Geography and Biblical Knowledge).
- 302 Li Kit-va, St. Stephen's Girls' College.
- 303 Yung Yuk-wa, Belilos Public School.
- 304 Olivia Maria Xavier, Belilos Public School.
- 305 Elida Maria Xavier, Belilos Public School.
- 306 Wong Sait-san, Belilos Public School.
- 307 Emilia de Figueiredo, Italian Convent.
- 308 Wong Pok-wai, Belilos Public School.
- 309 Li Ma-jorie, Edna Garrod, Italian Convent.
- 310 Sung Lai-ngan, Belilos Public School.
- 311 Theresa Maria Gil, Italian Convent.
- 312 Lucy Thomas, Belilos Public School.
- 313 Ada Hammond, Italian Convent.
- 314 Tam Lai-shung, Belilos Public School.
- 315 Alda Maria Silva, Belilos Public School.
- 316 Maria Augusta dos Remedios, Italian Convent.
- 317 Eunice Sany, Belilos Public School.
- 318 Tam Chiu-tin, Italian Convent.
- 319 Anna Lyon, Belilos Public School.
- 320 Theresa Jesus Gomes, St. Mary's School.
- 321 Lucilla Augusta Lopes, Belilos Public School.
- 322 Alda Dulores Leon, Belilos Public School.
- 323 Lu Choy-ying, Belilos Public School.
- 324 Aurea Ceila Carvalho, French Convent.
- 325 Laura Figueiredo, Belilos Public School.
- 326 Cheung Yuk-king, Belilos Public School.
- 327 Marie Stella Noronha, French Convent.
- 328 So Yik-lia, Alaskia, Belilos Public School.
- 329 Lucy Harry Haynes, French Convent.
- 330 Kathleen Kirkwood Murphy, Kowloon British School.
- 331 Ilean Emily White, French Convent.
- 332 Ng Siu-lia, St. Stephen's Girls' College.
- 333 Mary Mathias, French Convent.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND  
CASH PRIZES.

The Matriculation Board has recommended the award of the following Scholarships and Cash Prizes on the results of the recent Matriculation Examination.

## KING EDWARD SCHOLARSHIPS.

Annual value £40, tenable for 5 years: open to British subjects.  
Oon Khye Hong, Penang Free School.

## PRESIDENT'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

Annual value \$400 (Peking currency), tenable for 5 years: open to Chinese subjects.  
Tam Wai Ying, Queen's College.  
Yue Man Kwong, St. Stephen's College.

## CASH PRIZES OF \$100.

Awarded to the top candidates in the Matriculation examination.  
Oon Khye Hong, Penang Free School.

Ng Ah Hoe, Penang Free School.  
Yeoh Cheng Hoe, Penang Free School.  
James Young Lawrence Sany, Diocesan Boys' School.

HOW GERMANS LOVE THEIR  
BROTHERS.

## SHANGHAI EXAMPLES.

A letter in the "North-China Daily News" says:

Last Sunday, August 18th, on the occasion of the Austrian Emperor's birthday the German Clergyman at the Deutsche Evangelische Kirche made the following remarks:—"This was brought the two nations of Germany and Austria together as brothers, not only at home, but also here in Shanghai. We Germans love our Austrian Brothers." Now let us analyse this brother love.

1. The Germans are at liberty and well cared for. Their Austrian brothers are imprisoned in Nantao and have practically nothing except what the Chinese authorities give them.

2. A German butcher had an Austrian employed for a considerable time because he could get none of the Germans, but as soon as he got one the Austrian was discharged.

3. A reserve lieutenant of the Prussian Guard smuggled himself into the home of an Austrian family and for two years in a most shameful manner induced the hospitality extended to him.

4. A German boarding house Aunt had a fine room for which an Austrian offered \$80 per month, but was declined because Aunt could not afford to lose, but \$200 days later the very same room was given to a German for \$65.

Many more examples could be given of how the Germans do love their Austrian brothers. No, Mr. Clergyman, that is Prussian Love, saturated with hypocrisy and intrigue.

## KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief in necessary attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is always at hand. It is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

## THE TSAREVITCH SHOT.

LONDON, Aug. 30.  
It is confirmed that the Bolsheviks have shot the Tsarevitch.

## USELESS CROPS IN GERMANY.

Zurich, Aug. 30.  
The German agricultural papers are greatly concerned at the alarming increase of the wheat disease. The crops are useless in some districts. Rye in northern and eastern Germany is suffering badly from the weed. Millers refuse to accept it.

## GERMAN COERCIVE MEASURES IN UKRAINE.

Stockholm, Aug. 30.  
The great shortage of foodstuffs from Ukraine is explained by the reluctance of the peasants to accept paper money. The Germans are taking coercive measures against the peasants.

## THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

## JAPANESE RUT ENEMY AT USSURI.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 29.  
On the Ussuri front on August 24th the enemy attacked desperately. All the Allies, except the Americans, participated.  
Over 200 of the enemy were killed. The Japanese, who have the brunt of the fighting, were infuriated at finding their mutilated comrades, and charged and routed the enemy.  
The Allies are advancing without interruption.

## JAPANESE REPULSE ATTACK.

Tokyo, Aug. 30.  
It is officially stated that the enemy's forces on the Japanese front total about 8,000 infantry, 14 field-guns and some light and heavy guns.  
An attack on the Japanese right wing on August 23rd was repulsed, while on the left wing the Czechs assisted the attack but subsequently retired when reinforcements were ordered and stopped.

We assumed the offensive in the direction of Solovki on August 21st and drove the enemy northward after severe fighting. We proceeded to attack the high ground north of Shimokita.

Points captured by Colonel Semionoff.

## POINTS CAPTURED BY COLONEL SEMIONOFF.

Hankow, Aug. 29.  
Colonel Semionoff, continuing his advance, captured Dauria station and Harbin siding. The enemy retired to Sokutin siding.

Cavalry is fighting the Bolshevik rear-guards five miles west of Harbin.  
The enemy is concentrating at Borzin station.

## SPOTTED FEVER OUTBREAK IN AUSTRIA.

Zurich, Aug. 30.  
Spotted fever has broken out in Galicia and Bukovina.

## FIFTY CASES OFFICIALLY ADMITTED.

Fifty cases are officially admitted.

## LONDON POLICE STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.  
Several hundred policemen at Bow Street, Westminster and other stations in London and the suburbs struck at midnight demanding an increase of £1 weekly with bonus of 12 per cent., and recognition of the Constables' Union. Men in the Strand district assembled at Waterloo Bridge and marched to Bow Street.  
Similar scenes were witnessed elsewhere.

## WOMEN TRAM AND BUS WORKERS.

INCREASE OF WAGES AWARDED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
The Press Bureau states the Committee on Production has awarded the women tramway and omnibus workers an advance of 25% weekly over pre-war rates, thus equalising the women's rates with those of the male workers.  
The Government has appointed a committee to investigate and report on the relations between the employers of women and men generally.

## OBITUARY.

## EX-ARCHDEACON OF MID-CHINA.

LONDON, Aug. 28.  
The death is announced of the Rev. and W. E. Moule, ex-Archdeacon of Mid-China.

## CANADA PROHIBITS EXPORTATION OF SILVER.

LONDON, Aug. 28.  
The Canadian Government has prohibited the export of Silver except under license.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

## BRITISH PRESSURE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:  
Southward of the Somme we maintained our pressure upon the enemy during the night and are advancing steadily.  
Northward of the Somme, as far as the neighbourhood of Fontaine-les-Croix, the night was comparatively quiet.

In the sector astride the Scarpe the enemy's strong counter-attacks eastward and south-eastward of Vieux-Bois, eastward of Bury and in the vicinity of Gavrelle were repulsed with loss to the enemy after heavy fighting.  
Our advanced posts westward of Oppy were withdrawn slightly as the result of repeated hostile attacks.

We have taken, since the morning of August 21, upwards of 28,000 prisoners and also over 100 guns.  
Tanks actively participated in the fighting southward and northward of the Somme on all possible occasions and rendered very valuable and gallant service in co-operation with infantry and other arms.

## ENEMY FIGHTING SPIRITED REARGUARD ACTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
Reuters Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning reports:  
We are reported to have captured Giney, an important high point northward of the Somme.

The enemy is fighting spirited rearguard actions in places, but it seems clear that his great desire is to get back to a settled line of retreat as rapidly as possible. They are burning and blowing up such supplies as are too heavy to be easily removed.

We are all within 5,000 yards of the Drocourt-Chantilly line, but have cleared the tortuous intermediate zone of machine-gun nests and established an excellent defensive flank northward of the Scarpe.

A feature of the battle was the exceptionally large number of enemy scouting aeroplanes which were fighting in big formations. Twenty-two Fokkers were counted in one flight and there were several others of between 15 and 20 machines.

## STRONG ENEMY RESISTANCE AT NOYON.

Reuters Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, says:

The Germans are strongly holding the outskirts of Noyon, particularly with machine-guns concealed in houses.

General Humbert's army crossed the Roye-Noyon road near Sermaz and Catigny.  
The Germans are energetically defending the hills east of Catigny.

General Debeney reached the neighbourhoods of Enchy and Ramecourt and reached the Somme between Roye-Les-Petits and Cizancourt.

## ENEMY ABANDONS MUNITIONS.

Reuters Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, states:

In his retreat the enemy abandoned large quantities of munitions, especially in Roye.

The enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance and shelling Roye heavily.

We are approaching the canal at Bechemont, Crescy and Beuvilly.

General Humbert's army reached Vanhelles, two miles from Noyon, the fall of which is imminent.

## THREE FRENCH ARMIES SWEEPING FORWARD.

Reuters Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing late this afternoon, says that three French armies are engaged on both sides of the Oise and are sweeping forward in close co-ordination.

## NOYON FALLS.

Reuters Correspondent at French Headquarters says that General Humbert's army at 10.30 this morning captured Noyon.

General Mangin's army crossed the Oise for the first time and occupied Morlincourt, on the left bank. General Debeney's army captured Quenoy Wood.

## FRENCH ADVANCE OF TEN KILOMETRES.

A French communiqué states:—  
Our advance to-day exceeds ten kilometres at some points.

## VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS ON FRENCH FRONT.

A French communiqué reports:—  
There were violent bombardments during the night on the Somme. Enemy raids in Lorraine were without result.  
We made two raids in Champagne and took 15 prisoners.  
It was calm elsewhere.

## THE CAPTURE OF ROYE, CHAULNES AND NESLE.

PARIS, Aug. 29.

A Havas Agency message states:—  
The capture of Roye, Chaulnes and Nesle by the French has made the Germans unable to hold their positions any longer. They lost their grip and retreated to the rear of the Somme and the unfinished North Canal running southward from the Somme near Noyon. This was in no way an escape. Every minute, night and day, General Debeney's troops were hot on their heels. Further south General Humbert's troops advanced quickly north of the Oise, taking part in the battle practically making themselves masters of Noyon, in which Zouaves and Algerians fight now and which appears already like a ripe fruit. With the advance of General Debeney, the British troops south of the Somme also pushed their outposts on the river.

In all the freed districts beautiful harvests will be made by the French inhabitants, already recalled by their quarters. But the towns and villages are entirely demolished. Even the cemeteries have been upheaved, tombs smashed and graves lie open. The battlefields abandoned by the German barbarians presents a picture of devastation and desolation not surpassed in this war.

## 100,000 PRISONERS AND 2,000 GUNS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
Since July 18, the Allies on the West Front have captured over 100,000 prisoners and nearly 2,000 guns.

Since August 8 the British have captured 47,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

## UNPATRIOTIC GERMAN WOMEN.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.  
The German Press appeals for many more women to work militarily to release men for the front.

It appears that so far less than 15,000 women have been recruited.

## THE OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

ITALIANS SLIGHTLY WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
It is confirmed that the Italians have slightly withdrawn in Albania, but they occupy Malakstra ridge, commanding the harbour of Valona.

## AN AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
A wireless Austrian official message states:—

In Albania the enemy captured positions on the southern part of Tomor Mountain and between Janica and Vojussa.

## GERMAN KNAVERY.

## BOGUS RED CROSS TRAINS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
A neutral was an eyewitness of the following example of German knavery:—  
A British airman bombed and partly destroyed a German military train, killing and wounding many soldiers, but before any attempt was made to succour the wounded, a number of men began painting huge red crosses on the wheels, pretending that it was a hospital train. The Germans then photographed the wrecked trains, and doubtless copies of it are circulating in Germany and neutral countries.

## THE EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

THE POSITION OF GERMAN IN CHINA.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.  
Berlin semi-officially states that Great Britain, on August 22, notified her readiness to ratify the Anglo-German War Prisoners agreement if Germany approved of a certain modification, but did not refer to the question of the satisfactory arrangement of the position of Germans in China, which is Germany's condition for ratification.

## THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

## LONDON PUZZLED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.  
The situation in Siberia, the interposition of General Horvat and its probable effects all completely puzzle official quarters in London.

The whole situation is so complex and confused that nobody understands it. All the official news comes from Tokyo, where the authorities are most reticent.

## THE MONSOON IN INDIA.

Simla, Aug. 29.  
Good wide-spread rains have fallen completely changing the agricultural situation for the better over a vast area.

## THE SINKING OF SPANISH SHIPS.

## A REPORT DENIED.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.  
A Berlin semi-official message denies the Times Santander Correspondent's report that Germany has accepted Spain's claim, and says negotiations are proceeding.

## ANOTHER VESSEL SUNK.

## WHAT WILL SPAIN DO?

MADRID, Aug. 29.  
A Havas Agency message says:—  
The Spanish steamer *Carnegie* is reported as torpedoed.

Six men were drowned.  
The question is whether Germany will compensate with her own tonnage according to the Spanish demand the loss she has just caused or whether in the event of refusal Spain is determined to put an end to the submarine tyranny.

## THE TROUBLE ON MEXICAN BORDER.

## MEXICO TO APOLOGIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.  
The firing at Nogales has quieted down.

General Holbrook, of the American army placed in charge on the border, has reported that Carranza's representative is proceeding to Washington to express the Mexican regrets.

## BARON MEGATA TO HEAD SIBERIAN RELIEF MISSION.

Tokyo, Aug. 21.

Baron Megata has been appointed Chief of the Economic Relief Commission to Siberia. Its members consist of six other persons representing railway, army, navy, shipping, banking, mining, commerce, industry and general interests besides the diplomat.

Addressing the commission Baron Megata, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, emphasized the absolute necessity for the cooperation of the commission with the army which had been despatched to the Maritime Province, Kamchatka called it the Naga Salvage Army for Russia.

He said that after a very careful study of the situation following the collapse of Russia, Japan, in view of her geographical position, decided on a policy of saving Siberia first in order to make it the nucleus for saving Russia Proper. For that purpose there was an urgent necessity to send supplies. There was a still more urgent requirement, the restoration of peace and order, but Japan had no intention whatever to interfere with the internal policy of Siberia, and was carefully avoiding doing so.

Japan's troops were now co-operating with the Americans and her Allies for the relief of Siberia, and the chief command of the forces being now in the hands of General Grant, the responsibility of Japan had greatly increased.

Japan's troops, Baron Megata continued, must be carefully distinguished from an army of conquest or aggression in any form. Its purpose was much higher. It intended the salvation of a neighbouring country. The principle of universal brotherhood is actuating the military action taken by Japan and she aims to spread that sentiment of love and sympathy of her neighbours which permeated the time policy of Japan as the Power of the Far East, hoping that her neighbours will come to bask in the same blessing as the people of Japan. He expected the members of the commission to hear this point carefully in mind, and to extend relief as efficiently as possible.

The British were already proposing co-operation in this respect, while America has a relief commission in Siberia and organized co-operation with them was expected to realize the aim and purpose of the new commission.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

COMMENDATIONS.  
P.C. 137 Chan Yik Shu is commended by the Capt. Sup't of Police for following up when on duty and securing the arrest of a thief. The latter, after being chased a considerable distance by the Constable, finally jumped into the Harbour. He was taken from the water and rescued by Staff Inspector Watt and a Chinese Constable. The occurrence took place in the early morning. This Constable has now been three times commended, on one occasion for saving life.

Staff Inspector Watt is also commended by the Capt. Sup't of Police in connection with the above case for smartly turning out a dinghy and effecting the arrest.

## INSPECTORS.

Inspectors in possession of swords and belts are required to wear same on all Parades to be taken by a Superintendent.

## ROUTE MARSH.

All rinks at Central Station at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, September 2nd.

Joined—Pe 457 Lightburn, posted to No. 1 Section, No. 1 Platoon.  
P.C. 461 Stutter is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.  
P.C. 888 Boeltrao is invalided out.

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine, known by its name on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural, and then give oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE MASTERS OF GERMANY.

## SOCIALIST'S INDICTMENT OF MILITARISM.

THE HAGUE, June 27.  
Herr Haase, Independent Socialist, speaking in the Reichstag on Tuesday, said:—

This House had to-day witnessed a scene such as has never before been enacted within its walls. Herr von Kuhlmann has obediently agreed to his execution and obediently allowed the halber to be placed round his neck. He has in no degree known how to die beautifully. The Chancellor has repudiated no word of Count Westarp's exorbitant speech. This speech of Count Westarp is a true expression of the conditions of the power of our Imperial Government. We see now with amazing clearness that the military autocracy, for which Count Hertling and Herr von Kuhlmann are but the fig leaves, rules over solely and alone. Loud laughter. The man who really governs—namely, General von Lindendorff—should be placed in the Chancellor's chair. The annexations must be completed, the conflict with England must be fought out to the hilt. That is Count Westarp's gospel. The conflict must be fought out even though the German people go down in the process. (Storms of dissent on the Right.) Herr von Kuhlmann should have looked through all the Pan-German literature he thinks that no intelligent man in Germany thinks of world dominion. As he will now have leisure to occupy himself with it outside office, I am ready to place the material at his disposal.

Herr Stresemann also has spoken of our victory. How often have we heard that prophecy? Herr Helfferich and Admiral Capelle told us in Committee in 1917 that America could not enter the war, and that her military significance was equal to nil. To-day 700,000 Americans stand on French soil, and one hears no more of U-boat booty resulting from the hunt after American transport ships.

We can only, therefore, regard with the deepest distrust Count Westarp's and Herr Stresemann's announcements. Herr von Kuhlmann's speech yesterday has been completely smashed down, by the Chancellor's to-day. Have the plans concerning Longwy and Briey and the frontier adjustments in the Vosges been given up? We have no ground to assume that the Imperial Government has unconditionally rejected them. No word has been uttered concerning Belgium. The attack was not to be justified, not even by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's proclaimed right of necessity. The declaration of the Council of Ministers on July 19, 1917, (laughter.) It has not lived. The Centre and the Progressives have openly declared their abandonment of it. Has the Government done everything to win confidence in its respectability and chivalry from its adversaries? Russian prisoners of war are still treated as hostile foreigners, despite the Brest Treaty.

What has happened to atone for the unheard-of act of violence committed against the Ukraine Rada and thereby against the conventions of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty? Soul stirring appeals for help for the Armenians against the brutal violence of the Turks, who are striving for their complete extinction, passed unheeded; the victims are counted by hundreds of thousands, and then one has had the courage to re-deliver the districts of Batumi, Kars and Ardahan to the Turks. The Turks have not only to discontinue their onward march into the Caucasus, they have to leave the Caucasus altogether. In Livonia and Estonia German "police power," which wished to create order there, dwells as in a conquered country and treats the people with the worst arbitrariness. Conditions which absolutely cry to Heaven prevail in Riga. Boys 10 years old are condemned to severe punishment by imprisonment because they distributed proclamations. Prisoners in prisons are tortured in a manner recalling the worst period of the Tsars.

German military power has everywhere sowed the seeds of the Russian Revolution, as the suppressor of freedom.

In Finland the White Terror has raged furiously against the working populations and nothing pains us more than the fact that German troops have contributed to these. Herr Stresemann has received his earned wage; he is decorated with the Iron Cross; perhaps he was sought out in Berlin as aspirant to the Finnish throne, if the resolution to introduce monarchy in Finland, which has been favored through by him, is indeed to be realized. Germans have oppressed the Ukraine people with a Government of frightful reaction in the Hetman Skoropadski. What is desired respecting Baku? The Georgians declare that Baku does not belong to Georgia. It is desired to shut off the Soviet Republic from such sources of help. Is it desired to shut it off from the White as well? Is it desired to do so not believe in miracles, things go on according to the will of our military autocracy. Germany will be ruined if the masses of the people do not comprehend at length that they themselves must take the business in hand. The capitalist world order is collapsing. An end will only be made of it by the Socialist world order.—The Times.

A mafio was killed by a race pony at Shanghai last week and died from the effects. At the inquest it was stated that the pony belonged to "Mr. Humphrey, a British subject resident in Hongkong," who kept race ponies and came up to Shanghai occasionally.

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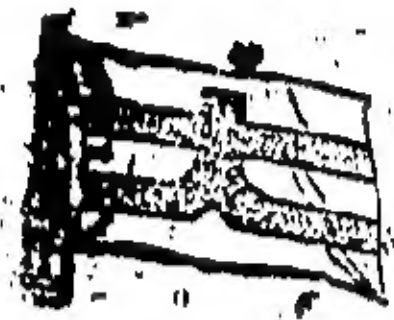
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SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 5, at 3 p.m.
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MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Vim" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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AGENTS

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing  
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will  
be forwarded free on application.Telegraphic Address: "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,  
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power. Whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Symptoms: depression, irritability, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, the nervous system, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, headache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., and all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion. The cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency which we are confronted with every day, and that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and repairs new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless.

VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelopes for Free Booklet on P.O. 210 the "True" Bottle of other remedy to "THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSFOLD OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY ALL THE DRUGGISTS.

**OAKLEY'S**  
**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
**WELLINGTON SILVERSMITH'S BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE**  
**"POLYBRILLIANT" METAL POMADE NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES**  
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED "Wellington Knife" London.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent BRIDGE.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING  
HAIKIAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins THURSDAY, 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st. "CHINA" September 4th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

Princes' Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	31st Aug., at Noon
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th September
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd October
KOREA MARU	20,000	

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED  
MARAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to REES &amp; Co., Canton. General Agents.

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,  
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS  
AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Sile and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the carrying steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent,  
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KORE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "TILATJAP" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within TEN days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriters in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Hongkong, Aug. 21, 1918. 889

## INTIMATIONS

## PATELL &amp; CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HARMOD'S CURE for ASTHMA. Similar letters to-day.

**HARMOD'S CURE for ASTHMA.**

MADE FOR 40 YEARS. Sold in the U.K. by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

**MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS**

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Thousands of Letters direct, from all parts of the world, testify to the fact that Martin's Pills is the best of all the first class of any remedy of the kind. These pills can be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists. Beware of Imitations. All Quacks and Swindlers who come from the world or pose as Dr. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

**MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS**

## METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1870).

RUE LUNARD, PARIS.







## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Harry Lavery, a member of the Hong Kong Defence Corps, to the post of 2nd Lieut. Charles William McKeown transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Mr. C. E. Holmes was enrolled on 22.8.18 and posted to "B" Company. No. 180 Pte. J. D. Dirrell was enrolled on 23.8.18. No. 900 Gunner R. W. Lee was enrolled on 26.8.18 and posted to Artillery Coy. No. 173 Gunner W. J. Sinker was enrolled on 26.8.18 and posted to Artillery Coy.

No. 519 Pte. W. J. Pring, "B" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 734 Pte. L. A. Burton, Mounted Section, is transferred to "A" Company. No. 1 Platoon, dated 24th August 1918.

On returning from leave all ranks are warned that it is their duty to report the face of their return to their unit Commanders in writing.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 9.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the following dates:

MONDAY, 29th September. FRIDAY, 30th. MONDAY, 30th.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

To guard against any possibility of shortage of ammunition on the Range, unit Commanders will inform the Quartermaster not later than noon on the day on which they are to take place, of the number of rounds required.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

TUESDAY, 3rd September. FRIDAY, 30th. MONDAY, 30th.

Orders for Engineer Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

30th August to 3rd Sept. 1918. 10.15 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 8.30 p.m. On and from 2nd Sept.

OFFICIALS' MEETINGS FOR COYS.

Belchers, Captain Russell; Lieutenants, Hill, Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 3 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 4 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 5 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 6 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 7 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 8 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 9 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 10 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 11 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 12 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 13 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 14 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 15 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 16 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 17 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 18 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 19 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 20 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 21 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 22 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

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Class 24 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 25 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 26 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 27 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 28 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 29 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

Class 30 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-) examination.

## FRIDAY, 30th Sept.

0.30 p.m.—No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Train to Cammeray Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 16 rounds dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed).

MACHINE GUN COMPANY. MONDAY, 2nd Sept.— 5.15 p.m.—At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 13, 14, and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 30th Sept.— 5.30 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MONDAY, 2nd Sept.— 5.30 p.m.—At Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 30th Sept.— 5.30 p.m.—At Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

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## To-day's Advertisements

SALE OF TICKETS COMMENCES TO-DAY.

THE HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1847).

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

\$200,000 (Hongkong Currency)

or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS.

Tickets \$5 each.

Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the total amount subscribed, 50 per cent., after deducting expenses, will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 50 per cent. will be given to War Charities.

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:—

1. As anticipated, the total amount is subscribed.

One First Prize of \$25,000

Five Prizes of \$10,000 each = \$50,000

And Fifty Smaller Prizes of a total of about \$20,000 the lowest of which will be \$50.

If the total amount is not subscribed the amount of each prize to be reduced pro rata.

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon, on the 31st December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong and the date and hour, at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the present Committee are:—

Mr. C. E. ANTON (President), Mr. A. G. GORDON (Past President), Mr. R. M. DYER (Vice-President), Mr. A. O. LANE, Mr. R. G. SWEET (Past President), Mr. W. NICHOLSON, Hon. Mr. W. CHAMBERS, C.M.G., Mr. J. R. KID, Mr. R. SUTHERLAND, Mr. M. A. MURRAY (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. T. F. HUGHES (Past President), Mr. J. M. GORDON (Hon. Secretary), Mr. D. MACDONALD (Past President), Mr. J. M. GORDON (Hon. Secretary), Mr. J. M. GORDON (Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and at such places as may be subsequently advertised.

JOHN MACDONALD (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. J. M. GORDON (Hon. Secretary), Mr. J. M. GORDON (Hon. Secretary).

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## CUTICURA HEALS

ITCHING ECZEMA

And Red Pimples On Head. Itching Such Could Tear the Flesh and Hair Off Head. Could not Sleep.

"Eczema started with itching and red pimples on my head. The itching was such that I could not get any sleep at night. The breaking out also caused my hair to fall out.

Then after seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample. It gave me instant relief so I purchased more and three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two tins of Cuticura Ointment healed me." (Signed) Mr. Lewis Brown, The Cottage, Oakland, Henderson, Kent, Eng., July 22, 1916.

The majority of skin and scalp troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap for all toilet purposes and Cuticura Ointment on the slightest sign of pimples, rashes or dandruff.

Samples Free by Post. Address postcard, F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 31st, 1918. 10a.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Shanghai.

Pressure has increased slightly at all stations reporting; the depression is central near Hainan, and a typhoon is indicated in the Pacific to the north of Guam.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 77.83 inches, against an average of 66.92 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 1st September:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. and N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South